

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

An American admiral's flag is a blue field with four white stars, and Admirals Porter and Farragut are the only Americans who ever raised it before Dewey.

The first Sunday law enacted in this country was passed in Virginia in 1617. It provided that the man who did not attend church on Sunday should be fined two pounds of tobacco.

Arbor day is celebrated in 44 states of the union by the voluntary planting of trees by the people. In Arizona, Colorado, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Wyoming it is a legal holiday.

Chicago now has an auto-mobile ambulance that runs 16 miles per hour. It was presented to the Reese hospital by five prominent business men.

On our new island of Guam flour is scarce, but there is plenty of chickens, eggs, pigs, yams, sweet potatoes, corn, bananas, coconuts, bread fruit, small oysters, venison, wild turkeys and plover.

The mayor of Macon, Ga., is collecting subscriptions for supplying at least one paper to each family now without one. He believes that this is in the interest of law and order and wisdom and sobriety in the community.

All the snow plows which have been given a trial in Wyoming this winter have proven to be rank failures. The kind of snowstorms in vogue in that country demand a plow having the burrowing disposition of a gopher.

The French government reports the completion of one of the greatest light-houses in the world at Cape Griznez, on the French coast of the English channel. The light is of 1,500,000 candle power, during ordinary weather, but when a fog lowers the candle-power of the light is increased to 3,000,000.

The claims of American citizens against France for the seizure of their vessels in French ports, assumed by the United States in a treaty made early in the century, have not yet been paid, but congress has at length made provision to do so, appropriating \$1,455,000 for that purpose.

According to the latest issue of the Naval Register there are 234 vessels of all grades, serviceable and unseaworthy, in the United States navy. There are under construction eight first-class battleships, one submarine torpedo-boat, one gunboat, four monitors and 16 torpedo boat destroyers.

A new alloy has been discovered which is said to be a wonderful substitute for gold. It consists of 94 parts of copper to six parts of antimony. The copper is melted and the antimony is added, together with a little magnesium and carbonate of lime to increase the density.

The Spanish government has ordered for the use of its army 25,000 American-made bugles. The dons evidently believe that it was the clarion notes from the American trumpets that gave our brave boys the heart to face the deadly Mausers and sweep all before them at San Juan and El Caney.

The war department, according to a Washington dispatch, has undertaken the compilation of a photographic history of the war with Spain. All officers in the service and all others who have taken war pictures have been requested to send them to the department in order that they may be copied.

WAGES AND THE MILLIONS.

Under the Republican Policy the Advance in Many Industries Goes Merrily On.

A few items, of the kind which democratic editors would naturally hide in remote places and small type, have greater interest for three-quarters of the people than all others. They show that at Fall River and Providence and Lowell the cotton mills, at various eastern points the woolen mills, at Sparrows' Point and some others, and in the valleys, the iron mills, and in West Virginia and southern mines the coal miners have been advancing wages.

More extensive information than most readers have at command is necessary in order to appreciate the relative importance of such movements, and yet all can understand that an advance so general means better times for the workers, and because they are thus enabled to buy more liberally, larger business for traders and manufacturers. Still, it should be added that the cost of living is at present lower than it has ever been at any previous time of general prosperity, and materially lower than in 1892, when conditions were on the whole more favorable than ever before.

No one can measure the influence of this change in the circumstances of the great majority of voters. It is never safe to forget that the voters of this country are in the main wage-earners—not members of organized bodies which embrace less than a thirtieth of the workers for wages, but men whose daily earnings, with the subsistence and the comforts of their families, depend upon the relation between the prices of commodities and the wages received. When wages are high but commodities relatively high, the millions are apt to be dissatisfied.

It may be fairly inferred that the later events go to strengthen the republican national policy, because it steadily and materially improves the condition of millions of workers. To judge otherwise is to suppose that the millions have not enough intelligence to realize when events are actually working in their favor. American history furnishes many proofs that such changes in the condition of the workers, for better or for worse, are swiftly and almost invariably answered by the ballots cast at subsequent elections.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The business activity promised by the republican party in 1896 is in every respect bigger than the promise.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The robber tariff is still howling along, increasing wages of workmen and committing other reprehensible acts against the peace and dignity of the democratic party.—Kansas City Journal.

There is no better reading matter in the daily journals than the announcements that wages are being raised in many places. This is the best proof of the good time pudding.—Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.).

It is a tribute to President McKinley for the mastery way in which he has managed things during the first half of his administration that the nation by an almost unanimous vote approves his taking a little vacation, and enthusiastically declares he has well earned it.—Troy Times.

A letter written by Mr. Bryan on the issues of 1900 refers to plutocracy, the initiative and referendum and government ownership of railroads, but makes no mention of silver. The date of the letter is 1897, indicating a discovery some time ago that the paramount issue had gone under.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If anybody wishes to know the intentions of the United States government in the Philippines, he may be referred to the closing sentence of President McKinley's instructions to the United States commissioners sent to the islands. These representatives were commissioned "as bearers of the good will, the protection and the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation." Freedom and not conquest is the aim.—Troy Times.

PEOPLE AND PRESIDENT.

McKinley's Course Characterized by Patriotism, Diplomacy and Statesmanship.

With half his term behind him, President McKinley faces the other half confident of the consciousness of the support and approval of his countrymen. He has had to deal with momentous matters. Questions of import have presented themselves for solution and have been solved wisely and patriotically. Other problems are before him which he will meet in frank bravery and dispose of with fearless ability. That he will have a free hand in handling those matters of immediate necessity coming up for consideration in the near future gives the country no concern. Public faith in the president is strong, popular confidence firm. There is some partisan depreciation, but that many thousands of his fellow citizens outside his own party trust Mr. McKinley's wisdom and patriotism completely is beyond successful controversy. In evidence is offered as an example this excerpt from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, democratic:

In 1896 the question was McKinley or Bryan. Most Americans, we are sure, are glad it was McKinley. He had the experience in congress and the experience in politics which enabled him to obtain necessary legislation in a great emergency. He had the knowledge of men which enabled him to put at every point of peril or of emergency agents who were equal to what was required of them. He has had the conciliatory, yet firm, the quiet, yet insistent, temper which has enabled him to have his way at last, by permitting all others to have their say at the first. He has wisely used, on well chosen occasions, a rare capacity for luminous public statement and for moral appeal to the people who have made up their minds in his favor against all criticism and casuistry and aspersion. He has maintained the organization of his party intact, and he has established for himself a hold on the homes and hearts of plain Americans that cannot be mistaken, and that can well-justly be compared to the hold which Abraham Lincoln himself had under circumstances analogous to those in which Mr. McKinley has been placed.

It is an evidence of good judgment as well as good feeling, that this democratic authority so frankly bears testimony to the president's fine character. The Eagle speaks the truth—no more, no less. Yet it is something to find a democratic paper dealing so fairly with a political opponent.

The latter half of President McKinley's term will emphasize the teaching of the first half that in statesmanship, diplomacy, patriotism and executive ability he is worthy the great trust the American people have reposed in him. He represents Americanism. In that will they endorse him, partisan opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

DESOPDENT DEMOCRATS.

The Outlook for 1900 is Anything But Encouraging for the Democracy.

Never before were the leading spirits of a great party on the eve of a national canvass so despondent as many of those in the democracy are at this moment. The Charleston News and Courier, in referring to a foolish prediction of a South Carolina congressman that the democrats would carry the country "in the near future," asks: "Is there ground for any such hope?" and answers in the negative. That paper declares that "it is melancholy and mortifying to reflect" that the party which elected Cleveland in 1892 "has lost all reasonable hope of regaining power during the present generation." True, the Charleston paper belongs to the Cleveland element of the democracy, and is angry at the repudiation of that leader by the larger faction of the party. It has a reasonable assurance, however, that the section of the democracy which seized the machinery of the party in 1896 is likely to remain in the ascendancy in the party for many years to come, and that consequently the democracy is tolerably sure to stay in the minority in the country at large through that time at least. Its forecast, therefore, represents the judgment of a large number of the clearest headed men in the democratic party to-day.

Conditions, of course, sometimes change quickly in politics. But there is no possibility of any change in the next year and a half such as would give the democrats a fair prospect of carrying the country at that time. Any alteration in the situation which would give the democrats a chance to win in 1900 would be a political miracle, and miracles are not wrought in these days for the benefit of the democratic party. The democracy is on the discredited side on silver. It is on the wrong side on national expansion. Hundreds of thousands of them, perhaps millions, will oppose it on its isolation policy. From the present indications the democratic standard bearer of 1900 will be beaten harder than any other candidate of a great party since Seymour or Greeley.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One fact sticks out prominently from any fair review of the work of the Fifty-fifth congress, and that is the record of the republican party relative to all measures affecting vital American interests. With that record, and the record made individually by President McKinley, the republican party can go before the people in 1900 with a clear conscience and the consciousness of having worked well and faithfully for the promotion of the national welfare and the maintenance of the national honor.—Albany Journal.

The democratic papers are howling themselves hoarse about the expenditures of the late congress, but they are not mentioning the fact that, deducting the war expenses, the appropriations of the Fifty-fifth congress are not materially larger than those of its four predecessors. The democratic press has a peculiar faculty of only seeing just enough to start a howl about.—Iowa State Register.

COAL COMBINE TO BREAK.

Hocking Valley Company is to be Dissolved on April 1. A Rate War Will Doubtless Follow.

Toledo, March 28.—The General Hocking Coal Co., the largest soft coal combination in the country, will cease to exist on April 1. All the mines are located on the Hocking Valley railroad. The output of these mines has been 1,500,000 tons a year, the individual operators selling their product through the combination. The trouble which has resulted in the dissolution of the company has arisen on all sides. There are complaints from every quarter and an attempt to renew the contracts which expire on April 1 has proved futile and much bitterness is expected over a settlement.

It became known last night that the downfall of the Hocking company has been evident for several months, but there has been a general desire to keep the matter quiet as long as possible. The near approach of the close of the contracts has made the individual members anxious to get placed in the larger cities where the Hocking valley coal is handled before competition is opened the matter to the public. It is said the entire output of the mines will be handled individually. The probable effect of this is the impotence of one of the greatest coal wars the Hocking valley has ever seen. This is evident from the fact that charges and counter-charges of partiality have been made and there is a great amount of feeling among the various firms.

The only influence that has kept up the rates of soft coal will be removed with the dissolution of this combination. Each of the mines will increase its output and prices are almost sure to be forced down in the fight. An attempt to form a combine of operators among some of the larger mines recently met with defeat and it seems a complete dissolution cannot be prevented.

POWDER MILLS EXPLODE.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion at Carney Point, N. J.

Penn's Grove, N. J., March 28.—Over 3,000 pounds of smokeless powder exploded yesterday at the E. I. Dupont powder works at Carney Point, near here, and opposite Wilmington, Del., instantly killing three workmen and injuring a number of others slightly. The dead are: Isaac Layton, aged 50 years, married; William Ford, aged 40, married; John Magill, aged 30, single.

The bodies of the dead were blackened and disfigured by the explosion. The cause of the accident has not been determined, but it originated in one of the drying houses, where Layton was at work. The shock from this explosion shook the country for miles around and in this town heavy panes of glass were broken in many houses. Across the Delaware river, in Wilmington, the noise of the explosion was also heard.

Immediately following the first explosion came several others in small store houses. Both the drying house and the store houses were demolished, and other small buildings about the works were damaged. Francis G. Dupont and his nephew were at work in the laboratory at the time of the explosion and were slightly injured by pieces of glass, but personally directed the care of the other injured and the recovery of the dead.

AN AMERICAN PLATFORM.

It Will Form the Basis for a New Political Party in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 23.—The leaders of the radical party have decided to organize a republican party in Porto Rico with a thoroughly American platform. They will endeavor to unite all factions. The platform will be submitted to a meeting to be held to-day and it will endorse the policy of President McKinley, will pledge fidelity to the American flag, will pledge support to the United States, express the belief that the Porto Rico courts can be trusted with the civil government of the island, but will declare a willingness to await the action of congress. The platform will also favor free suffrage, public schools, reform in taxation, free trade with the United States, the establishment of a gold basis for the currency, the American system for the judiciary and will pledge the party to lend every effort towards civilization and to teach the inhabitants to become loyal to the United States.

FINDERS GET HALF.

An Unique Salvage Case is Decided by a Federal Court.

Boston, March 23.—In the United States district court yesterday the unique case of W. H. Lowell and others, of Gloucester, owners, master and crew of the schooner W. H. Cross, vs. 99 gold coins and other valuables, derelict on the high seas, was decided, the property being divided among the libellants. The valuables were picked up by the master and crew of the schooner August 17 last, some distance from the scene of the Burgonne disaster. They were attached to the body of a man and were estimated to be worth \$1,050.

The body could not be identified and had to be buried at sea. No one appeared to claim the property and the court was asked to award the amount to the salvors. The court divides the property in half, holding one-half to be salvage, of which one-third is to go to the vessel's owners, one-third to the master and one-third to the crew. The other half will be held by the government.

Will Sell to British Financiers.

Cincinnati, March 23.—A meeting of the American stockholders of the proposed Black Diamond route, a railroad to run from Ohio to Port Royal, S. C., was held here Wednesday for the purpose of completing the sale to English capitalists. W. P. Dickinson, of Washington, was authorized to transfer the franchises and rights to the British financiers. Mr. Dickinson will leave for England in a few days. It is expected that the construction will begin in a few months. The first portion to be built is that running from Clay, Ky., to Port Royal, 550 miles.

During the Solo.

The Man—Anyway, her singing draws conversation. The Maid—Dear me! I always understood that drowning was an easy death.—N. Y. Journal.

Many People Cannot Drink coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Paternal Finesse.—"My son is taking an exhaustive course in political economy." "What's that for?" "I had to do something to keep him out of my business."—Chicago Daily Record.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1898. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A light-hearted young man—The tenor singer.—Christian Work.

Plant Line. Five sailings weekly. Port Tampa to Havana. Choice of routes, either via Key West or direct ships. Apply to L. A. Bell, 205 Clark Street, Chicago.

A bang-up affair—An artillery salute.—Christian Work.

Where's it gone? Ask St. Jacobs Oil. It cured that bruise—gone.

No man is too worthless for some woman to get stuck on him.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

"It's gone," he said, "10 years of rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil did it."

Upon a man stating that he owned a mule, a friend asserted that it was a case of self-possession.—Boston Watchman.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The bigot is always dead sure of something he knows nothing about.—Chicago Daily News.

It is easy, sure. It will vanish. Use St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia. It's done.

Often a man gets out of the rut only to get into the ditch.—Town Topics.

"Sale!" exclaimed the faded little woman, anxiously. "Why, they sold girdle cure at eight cents a gallon, and I over-heated myself in the rush and took such a cold that I used the medicine all up inside of a week!"—Puck.

Best of Reasons.—Young Bride—"I didn't accept Tom the first time he proposed." Miss Rival (slightly envious)—"I know you didn't." Young Bride—"How do you know?" Miss Rival—"You weren't there."—Boston Traveler.

He Had Ceased to Worry.—"Yes," said the young doctor to his wife. "I got greatly worried until the climax was passed." "Will he be out soon?" "No," said the young doctor, "not until the day of the funeral."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Dismayed.—She—"I deem it my duty to tell you that papa has lost all." He (her affianced)—"Well, don't worry about that. I have no doubt I can get another girl with good prospects who will marry me."—Philadelphia North American.

The moderator-deed of the Church of Scotland bears the name of Pagan-John Pagan. In any references he may make to foreign missionary work he can, we suppose, without seeming to be uncharitable, refer to the unevangelized and unconverted as "Pagan, heathen,"—Congregationalist.

A Dangerous Customer.—Salesman—"You have a Mr. Davis residing in town here who owes us quite a bill. Would you think it advisable to draw on him for the amount?" Alkali Ike—"Well, pardner, unless yer mighty quick at drawin' I'd advise ye not ter, 'cause he'd hev ye covered afore you'd git your gun out."—Philadelphia Record.

That ignorance may exist side by side with knowledge is proved by the fact that the key to the door of the minister's room in Appleton chapel, Harvard university, until recently bore, and perhaps now bears, this inscription, written by the janitor: "This is the chapel door room."—Congregationalist.

THE ROUGH RIDER. BUCK TAYLOR, SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is the Best Catarrh Cure on Earth—It Has Cured Me."



Sergeant Buck Taylor, one of the famous Rough Riders, is a personal friend of Governor Roosevelt, of New York. He accompanied Governor Roosevelt on his great stumping tour through upper New York state. He was promoted through gallantry in the field during the late war.

The Sergeant has the following to say of Pe-ru-na: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than Pe-ru-na, for catarrh. It has cured me. It would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done me. Pe-ru-na is the best catarrh cure on earth, and I know, for I have tried nearly all of them. Respectfully,

"Buck F. Taylor." Winter weather causes catarrh. Everybody knows this. But everybody does not stop to think that winter weather delays the cure of catarrh. It takes longer to cure a case of catarrh in the winter generally, than in the warm season. Spring is here. Now is the time favorable to the treatment of old and especially stubborn cases of catarrh.

Send for book entitled "Facts and Faces." Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, O.



Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Was a Poker Term. "Did your rich aunt leave you anything?" "Not a cent." "Well, well! So she wasn't even a penny auntie to you, eh?"—Philadelphia North American.

Lane's Family Medicine. Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

"I," said the orator, "am an American of the good old stock, rooted deep in the soil." "The only stock I ever heard of that rooted deep in the soil," said the farmer in the audience, "was hogs."—Indianapolis Journal.

MANY a dutiful daughter pays in pain for her mother's ignorance or perhaps neglect.

The mother suffered and she thinks her daughter must suffer also. This is true only to a limited extent. No excessive pain is healthy. Every mother should inform herself for her own sake and especially for the sake of her daughter. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice about all matters concerning the ills of the feminine organs.

INDULGENT MOTHERS

Many a young girl's beauty is wasted by unnecessary pain at time of menstruation, and many indulgent mothers with mistaken kindness permit their daughters to grow careless about physical health.

MISS CARRIE M. LAMB, Big Beaver, Mich., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—A year ago I suffered from profuse and irregular menstruation and leucorrhoea. My appetite was variable, stomach sour and bowels were not regular, and was subject to pains like colic during menstruation. I wrote you and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used two packages of Sanative Wash. You can't imagine my relief. My courses are natural and general health improved."

MRS. NANNIE ADKINS, La Due, Mo., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to tell you of the good your Vegetable Compound has done my daughter. She suffered untold agony at time of menstruation before taking your medicine; but the Compound has relieved the pain, given her a better color, and she feels stronger, and has improved every way. I am very grateful to you for the benefit she has received. It is a great medicine for young girls."

